BAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW TREATER.—2 and 8: Variety.
UNION SOURCE THEATER.—" Ferréol."
WALLACK'S THEATER.—" Twins." ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Women's Centennial Ball.
CHARLIES INSTITUTE CHAPEL.—Lecture. Leonard Waldo,
B. S.

SIC TEMPLE.—Entertainment. Prof. Cromwell. MASONIC LEASESTERIAN TAERRACLE.

J. G. Holland.

SCHAUS'S ALT GALLERY—Exhibition of "Penelope."

STEINWAY HALL.—8; Concert. Mine. Manzocchl.

STEINWAY HALL.—2:30; Rehearsal; Oratorio Society.

FINITEENTH STREET PRESENTERIAN CHURCH.—Old Folks'

Concert.

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Business Notices.

THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE OF THE THEUNK IS femoved to 713 Chestridest, (oil Missonic Femple) Subscriptions and advertisaments received at regular rates THE DAILY THIND'SE served by carrier in all parts of the city.

DAILY TEIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annun. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Terms, cash in advance.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Great destruction of property was caused by the noters in Barbadoes. == = Muk htar Pasha purposed advancing with reënforcements to relieve Nicsic. = Gen. Diaz failed to find volunteers for the field at Matamoros.

Domestic .- Mrs. Boggs, wife of Gen. Grant's former business partner, discloses the sale of a pension agency in Missouri by herself for \$100 a month. = Mr. Belknap's replication has been filed; it alleges that he did not resign to avoid impeachment. A strike of tailors is pending in Rochester. In Albany, Gov. Tilden's chances for the Presidential nomination are regarded as of the best. = The whole lot of new five per cent bonds is awarded to Drexel, Morgan & Co. === The investigation at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard failed to show that Secretary Robeson had been corruptly

Congress.-In the Senate yesterday Mr. Jones began his long-expected speech on Silver; the question of abolishing Supervisors of Revenue was dismand - In the House Mr. Blaine made an impressive denial of the Indianapolis slander concerning him; two bills on the collection of District taxes and a bill to reorganize the navy were presented; Mr. Gibson of Louisiana asked for an investigation of the management of Federal offices in his State.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Further arguments concerning the Brooklyn bridge were heard before the Aldermanic Committee. ____ The answer of the defendants in the Pacific Mail suit denied the charges of the complainant, Rufus Hatch. ==== The Committee of New-York and Brooklyn Congregational ministers endeavored to obtain new testimony in the Beecher case, ____ Gold, 11278, 11234, 11258 Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 88810. Stocks irregular and generally lower, closing

THE WEATHER.—The Government report predicts cloudy and rainy weather. = In this city yesterday, the day was cool and cloudy; thermometer, 490, 560, 440.

There is fierce fighting on both sides in the island of Barbadoes, which has unexpectedly become the scene of alarming riots. Much confidence may be placed in Gov. Hennessy's willingness to act fairly. Having been a prominent member of the British Parliament, and afterward a Commissioner on the African coast, he is accustomed to the duties of a public officer.

The speech of Senator Jones of Nevada, urging that silver should be made a legal tender in certain proportions to gold, will attract attention by its display of erudition upon the subject. Whatever may be thought of the financial theories of the Senator, this speech, so far as delivered, is very far superior to the usual flood of Congress wisdom on such sub-

The Committee appointed to investigate the Real Estate Pool have found some other dirty water. The story of Mrs. Boggs's sharing with Major Clements in the profits of a pension office which the Major held through her influence with the President, is so much like the Orvil Grant scandals that it bears the appearance of verity. But that the President was fully acquainted with all parts of this disreputable little arrangement, is not at all prob-

Three weeks ago THE TRIBUNE told the partisans who were magnifying the opposition to Gov. Tilden at home, and declaring he could not carry his own State, that the Utica Convention would do precisely what Gov. Tilden's own friends, on a careful review of the situation, should decide to be best for his interests; and would instruct or not instruct the delegates to vote as a unit for him, exactly as he wished. That seems to be just about the pith of the news now; but it is no news to the readers of journals whose first aim in politics is to publish honestly and fairly all the news.

Calcutta wheat has been exported to Great Britain largely this season, and has caused the

Russia to be neglected. There is reason for concern in regard to this new rival, land and labor in India being both very cheap. Great Britain needs annually, in round numbers, 44 million cwts. (112 lb) of wheat. We send her 2312 millions; Russia 912, the remaining 11 millions being supplied mainly by France, Germany, and Egypt. Favored, however, by the Sucz Canal, the East Indians face confidently all their competitors.

the story that he had received \$64,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad Company is straightforward and lucid. He is fortunate in being able to bring to bear some very direct testimony, especially as it is not always easy for even an innocent man to prove a negative. It would be difficult now to conceive of evidence to overthrow the testimony which the officers of the Company give that there has been no such transaction, either direct or indirect, with | it. They ought to say so at Utica, without Mr. Blaine. That story being disposed of, other rumors have to be met in a different way, because they are less definite. Mr. Blaine relates the history of his investment of a smaller sum of money in the purchase of bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroada speculation which proved unfortunate. He thinks that this furnished the basis out of which gossip has grown. If his statements of facts be accepted, there will be little or nothing left to support the scandal in any of its present forms.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

It may or may not be an indication of what popular expectation is regarding the result of the next Presidential election, but the fact certainly is that the probable action of the Republicans at Cincinnati is much more generally discussed than that of the Democrats at St. Louis. Much more interest is manifested by the public in the Republican nomination than in the Democratic. This would hardly be so unless there were a conviction in the popular mind that the next President is to be nominated at Cincinnati and not at St. Louis. This was not the case eighteen months ago. After the Democratic victories which brought into being the present Congress there was not last are here shown: only great confidence on the part of the Democracy that the tidal wave would roll beyond the Presidential election and place the Government in their hands, but there was a corresponding despondency on the part of the Republicans which approached utter discouragement. That there has been a very positive change in public opinion since then is too plain to need argument. The talk of the people, the tone of the press, and, more convincing still, the tables of election returns, all attest it. For this change of sentiment the Democrats have only themselves to thank. They have been trusted with just a little power, and instead of exercising that little with something like discretion and judgment and a proper sense of responsibility, they have shown only headstrong partisanship, an insane office greed, and a lack of capacity and fitness beside which the worst things they ever charged upon the opposition seem reputable, wise, and honest. Coming into their little taste of power upon the strength of their clamor against the financial policy of the Republicans, and their own claim to be able to devise a better, they have frittered away months in caucusing and have not yet been able to agree upon the first syllable of a policy of any sort. Pretending to be sincerely desirous of reforming and purifying the Civil Service, they have, so far as they had the power, plunged it into a deeper and dirtier slough than ever. And even in the business of investigating corruption, they have exhibited such partisanship, have been so credulous of charges against opponents, no matter how vague and wild, and so ready to cover up the offenses of their party friends, that the very investigations by which they hoped to make capital for themselves have actually damaged them and created sympathy for those whom they have pursued. So that the feeling with which the party is viewed by the honest body of independent voters in the country, whose ballots are necessary to elect the President, is one of

profound distrust.

The question then for thoughtful men in the party, for even the politicians who do at least honestly desire success, is how to regain public confidence and secure the needed votes. Obviously enough it cannot be done by any mere professions, or promises, or platform platitudes. Nor can anything be expected from this Congress. Public opinion has already set down that body as "a bad lot." It cannot now help the party by its investigations, no matter what exposures it may make. It is only possible for the party to recover lost prestige and put itself in a position to entitle it to confidence by making such a nomination at St. Louis as will offer the best assurance of sincerity. The candidate himself must be the platform. In his character and his record there must be the solid and substantial evidence, not merely of honest intention, but of a downright set purpose to carry honest intent into practical effect. Eighteen months ago, when the reaction against the Administration reached its highest point and sent the Republican party to defeat, the Democrats might have nominated with reasonable hope of success almost any one of the gentlemen who have been prominently named for the Presidency on that side. To-day the case is different. They cannot now, as they might then, carry the country upon the weakness of their opponents. Since that time their own weakness has been disclosed. Their candidate must be a man whose record has identified him with political reformone whose candidacy would of itself go far to retrieve the blunders and recover the lost ground of the year and a half. Happily for them, if they have but the wisdom to see it, such a candidate is possible, and no difficulty nor confusion need attend the choice. For notwithstanding the outcry the party has made about political corruption and its clamor for reform, it happens that only one of their conspicuous leaders has actually shown the ability, capacity, and honesty of purpose to carry out great practical reforms in politics. Gov. Tilden is the only prominent Democrat in the country whose name has been brought forward for the St. Louis nomination who has actually done anything in the way of Reform. His sincerity has been attested in his great battles with the Tammany Ring in this city and the Canal Ring in the State. He has shown his faith by his works. The country recognizes in him a genuine Reformer. While other men in the party have theorized, he has acted; while others have been satisfied with denouncing the corruptions of opponents, he has made war upon official crime wherever found, and never spared a criminal of his own party. Few men in publie life have accomplished so much and so

good work as he. No man in his party so

ocratic candidate would have any serious meaning to the people.

Not to nominate him at St. Louis would be to start off with the confession that all the talk by party leaders and party presses about Reform is hollow and insincere. No platform plank nor resolution, nor anything else the Convention could invent or say or do, could make good such a mistake or atone for such a blundering attempt at deception. The sentiment of his own State in his Mr. Blaine's speech in the House denying favor will undoubtedly find expression in the Convention at Utica on Wednesday. There should be no hesitation about making that expression clear, positive, and unmistakable. The Democratic party cannot afford to make the coming canvass upon the issue of Reform after defeating the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden in the St. Louis Convention, for he is the only man they have to give it any meaning. The party in this State know mincing matters.

THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

The banks have decidedly strengthened their position since last week. The legal tenders have increased \$2,560,000, and though the specie has decreased \$1,323,500, deposits have also decreased \$2,280,100, so that the proportion of total reserve to deposits is now about 29.2 per cent, whereas last week it was 28.2 per cent. But the proportion of legal tenders to deposits, which was 18.8 per cent last week, has now risen to 20.3 per cent. Many of the banks which were especially weak in legal tenders last week have now secured satisfactory reserve. Of the twenty-five banks mentioned by THE TRIBUNE on Wednesday last as having a legal-tender reserve not exceeding 18 per cent, six have pushed that reserve above 20 per cent-the Merchants', Mechanics', Union, Butchers' and Drovers', Citizens', and Nassau. Of the remaining nineteen banks, the Manhattan and America now hold 19 per cent, and the New-York, the Gallatin National, the American Exchange, and the Dry Goods, 18 per cent. There remain thirteen banks whose deposits this week and ratio of legal tender to deposits this week and

Ratio of Legal Ten | Banks | Deposits | First National | \$6,310,200 | Park | 14,959,900 | Republic | 2,199,800 | Leather Manuf | 2,793,800 | Pienix | 2,309,500 | Metronolitis | 8,467,009 Phenix Metropelitan. Greenwice. German American. Third National. Of these banks, the First National now holds

specie amounting to 18 per cent of deposits; the Park has reduced its specie reserve by \$550,000, but now holds about 14 per cent; the Republic has reduced its specie by \$140,-000, but still holds 16 per cent; the Leather Manufacturers' holds about 17 per cent in specie; the Phenix about 20 per cent; the Metropolitan about 15 per cent; the Third National about the same, and the Seventh Ward enough to bring its total reserve above the legal requirement; while the German American holds only \$187,900 in specie, the Mercantile only \$131,600, the North American only \$40,000, the People's only \$400, and the Greenwich none. The five banks last named hold reserves decidedly smaller than the legal requirement.

The banks have not attained increased strength in legal-tender reserves without a considerable decrease in loans, amounting to \$4,545,500 since last week, and to \$8,903,800 since April 8. A contraction of loans at this season is not unusual, but the general inactivity in business is clearly indicated by the fact that loans have not touched as low a figure since November, 1873. Since March 11, when loans were \$270,748,400, the shrinkage has been \$16,996,000, but it was nearly as great last year, for the loans March 6, 1875, were \$292,505,000, and shrank to \$275,886,-000 by April 24. The tide then turned, however, the lowest point reached being \$22,000,000 above the figure now reported. In 1873 there was a similar shrinkage, amounting to eleven millions from March 15 to April 26, but the lowest point then reached was \$269,301,000. In 1874, at this season. there was no reduction in loans, the highest average of the year being that reported April 18. The position of the banks, and the aggregate clearings last week, contrast thus with returns of corresponding weeks in former

Apri 22, '76, Apri 24, '75, Apri 25, '74, Apri 26, '73, Loans. 253,752,400 275,846,000 288,423,500 269,301,910 specie. 18,077,300, 12,015,900 23,333,400 15,080,700 L. Tender 41,336,800 58,970,300 64,739,400 37,500,500 (10,000) 15,080,700 (10,000) 15,080,700 (10,000) 15,080,700 (10,000) 15,080,700 (10,000) 15,080,700 (10,000) 15,080,700 (10,000) 15,080,700 (10,000) 16,080,700 (10,

The improvement in the strength of the banks is the more gratifying because the Treasury statement of Saturday showed that the withdrawal of bonds held for circulation had continued large during the week. It is not as large, however, as comparison of that report with the one of April 15 would indicate. The amount of bonds held on Saturday last was \$347,800,350, and at the close of the preceding week it was reported to be \$350,-413,000, but over \$2,000,000 of the difference is due to incorrectness of former reports, and the net withdrawal of bonds last week was about \$506,000. It is not surprising that the volume of currency shrinks, for a comparison of clearings with those of former years shows that the amount of money required for the greatly reduced transactions of this year is comparatively small. Since Jan. 1, a period of fifteen weeks, the aggregate clearings of the associated banks in this city have been about \$6,566,000,000; last year during the same period they were about \$7,579,000,000, a decline of over thirteen per cent. A corresponding decrease in the volume of currency in use would mean a contraction of about ninety millions since last year. Though the actual contraction has been considerable, it has been by no means proportioned to the reduction in volume of business, as represented in Clearing-house transactions.

OFFICIAL FAVOR. Gen. Grant is reported to have said, in reply to a question whether he was pushing Mr. Conkling, that he did not mean to favor any Republican candidate for the nomination, either by word, deed or intimation," as against any other Republican candidate. Of course the President has the same right to his personal preferences that any other citizen has, and if he really believes that Mr. Conkling is the best man for the White House it may not be easy to convince him that he ought not to say so. But we know by experience what the 'favor" of the Administration means in a case of this kind. There are perhaps eighty thousand office-holders who depend upon the President for their places; there are at least eighty thousand other citizens who depend upon the office-holders; there are un-Britain largely this season, and has caused the thoroughly represents the idea of political ing for the faintest indication of the wishes of before authorizing the payment of money to Mr.

the appointing power, and it is these hundreds of thousands, the holders and seekers of places, politicians by profession, who control the primary meetings and pack the conventions. It does not always require a word, or a deed, or an intimation, to inform these persons what the Administration wishes them to do, and in two recent instances, one in New-York, the other in Virginia, the Administration has given them the broadest kind of a hint that Mr. Conkling is the man for them.

We are willing however to take Gen. Grant at his word, and to believe, if he will have it so, that he has retired from the business of " practical politics," and means to allow people hereafter, office-holders as well as private citizens, to vote according to their individual pleasure. It will make a great change in the prevailing method of conducting public affairs, but perhaps the reform which it indicates is not beyond hope. If Gen. Grant is not going to dictate the choice of his followers for the Presidency, we may reasonably presume that he will keep his hands off the State elections likewise. This expectation is especially gratifying because the telegraph informs us, first that the political campaign is becoming active in Louisiana, and secondly that Gov. Kellogg is on the way to Washington. We all know what elections have been in that unfortunate dependency since the war, and how Kellogg and the President between them, with the aid of Casey, Packard, the late Judge Durell, and the present Judge Billings, have contrived that the State should be ruled from Washington instead of governed by a Legislature and Executive officers of its own choosing. If at last the people of Louisiana might have the privilege not only of holding an election but installing the candidates whom they elect the event would seem like a burst of sunshine over the whole South.

CAMERON'S AFRICAN JOURNEY.

On Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., Lieut. Cameron enjoyed the triumphant reception which must have amply repaid him for all the trials and perils of his journey of two years and eight months across Africa. The Royal Geographical Society met to welcome him, the Duke of Edinburgh presiding; and St. James's Hall was filled to overflowing with a distinguished audience, including the father, mother, and three brothers of the explorer. On the platform were the tattered remains of the four British flags with which Cameron started on his expedition, together with two smaller ones which he made on the way and colored with native dyes. The skin of an antelope brought from Uganda, and three diminutive and fantastic idols from Urua, were also exhibited. The Duke of Edinburgh introduced the heroic traveler in a highly complimentary address, and the latter then told his story.

The first object of his expedition, it will be remembered, was to reach and assist the lamented Livingstone. Starting from Zanzibar in March, 1873, he did not reach Unyanyembe -the Arab trading-post, lying nearly between the Victoria Nyanza and Lake Tanganyikauntil August. Here, while prostrated by fever, he received the news of Livingstone's death and the approach of his corpse, guarded by Chumah and Wainwright. Two days after this sad caravan had left for Zanzıbar, Cam eron set out for Ujiji to save the papers which the great explorer had left there, and, if possible, to continue the latter's work of discov ery. He describes the first view of Lake Tanganyika from the brink of the central table-land, as something marvelous: the vast blue lake appeared to be sky and the mountains beyond it floating clouds. In spite of severe attacks of fever and ophthalmia, he completed the entire circumnavigation of the lake in February, 1874. He found 96 rivers flowing into it, besides torrents and springs, and only one river-the Lukuga, on the west ern side-flowing out. Mr. Stanley and Dr. Livingstone had previously established the fact that there was no northern outlet. The Lukuga was discovered at a point about 25 miles south of that to which Capt. Speke crossed, in February, 1858.

The beginning of Cameron's exploration was thus signalized by the settlement of a very important geographical problem. He appears to have followed the Lukuga but for a short distance westward, and then to have taken Livingstone's route to the great Lualaba River. This stream he traced to a point but a few leagues beyond that reached by his predecessor, when the hostility of a native tribe barred his advance. But he saw the stream leave its northern course and turn westward, and his observation of its elevation above the sea-level conclusively shows that it can have no connection with the Nile. The drainage of Lake Tanganyika into the Lualaba, and the identity of that river with the Congo, are therefore not absolutely proven, but they have reached a degree of probability which comes very near to certainty. After being defeated in his attempt to follow the Lualaba, Cameron turned south-westward through an unknown region, of which he gives us, as yet, but scanty reports. He represents it as a land of wonderful beauty and frutfulness, with one of the grandest river and lake systems in the world. There are meadows where the grass grows to the hight of 12 feet, and almost prevents travel. He there discovered another river, called the Lolame, flowing through a chain of lakes, which Sir Henry Rawlinson considers to be the true Lualaba. Beyond this he came upon a new political power in the center of Africathe great chief Kosango, whose authority is acknowledged throughout a vast extent of country, named Urua. At the capital of this chief he remained four months, and then started for the western coast. His coarse led him along the watershed between the affluents of the Congo and Zambesi Rivers, and the greater part of it was over entirely new ground. He crossed Livingstone's route from Loanda to the latter river, and finally reached the territory known to the Portuguese traders. At Benguela he concluded this remarkable journey of 3,000 miles on foot, during which, in spite of disease, baffled toil, and unceasing dangers, he took nearly 5,000 observations of latitude, longitude, and elevation. These are now being computed at the Greenwich Observatory, and they are said to be elaborate and accurate beyond those furnished by any previous explorer.

Sir Henry Rawlinson followed Lieut, Cameron, in a highly complimentary speech, at the close of which he announced that the Society's gold medal for the year has been bestowed on the young explorer. It is also announced that the latter will soon be promoted to the rank of Captain in the Royal Navy. For an Englishman of thirty-two, this is distinguished yet wholly deserved success, and we do not doubt that it will keep alive an emulation in which humanity has an interest keener than that of science. The complete exploration of Africa is the extinction of the slave trade, and there is no other way to that end.

Ex-Attorney-General Akerman, asked by the Com-

Davenport from the Secret Service fund, takes a day ider how he shall answer the question. It does not seem to us to have been a very becoming inquiry, but since the Committee saw fit to put it we fail to understand why Mr. Akerman should hesitate to reply. There is no confidential relation between the President and his Attorney-General such as that which exists between client and counsel. Their official intercourse is a part of the public business and as such is open to question by a properly constituted committee of Congress. After sleeping on the matter, Mr. Akerman has probably arrived at that conclusion himself.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John S. C. Harrison, the Indianapolis banker who is one of Mr. Blaine's accusors, is a grand-son of President Harrison.

Gov. Smith of Georgia has spent \$7,000 more than his salary during his term of office in defraying the expenses of official duties and courtesies. Prof. Ira Remsen of Williams College has

accepted the position of Professor of Chemistry in the new Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, with a salary of \$5,000, and will enter upon his duties there in the Fall. It is no secret in London that the Duke of Edinburgh is very angry because the Prime Minister

dragged the subject of Russian aggression into t of his famous almanae and baby speech on the press" bill in the House of Commons. Watts Memorial Hall, erected to the memory of Dr. Isaac Watts in Southampton, England, was dedi-

cated a few days ago. It comprises a block of school buildings covering the site of Dr. Watts's garden, and standing near the chapel in which his first hymn was surg. The building cost about \$30,000. Mother Stewart, the temperance advocate, obtained a public reception in Dundee, Scotland, on April 10, and was presented with an address expressive of the appreciation entertained there for her philan-thropic labors. There was a very large audience, and Mrs. Stewart was cordially received.

Prof. Max Müller writes a letter to The London Times on the Royal Titles bill, in which he comes to the conclusion that the title Her Majesty ought to have been asked to assume was the native title of "Adhirajni of India," which, he says, literally means, "Over King, Supreme King, and Ruler in India."

A recent discovery in England shows that the edition of Goldsmith's "Traveller" bearing the date of 1765 is not the first issue of that work, as has been heretofore supposed. The newly discovered edition has the date of 1764, and this brief and simple dedication: "This Poem is inscribed to the Rev. Henry Goldsmith, M. A., by his most affectionate brother, Oliver Goldsmith."

Cardinal Cullen had a pastoral read in the Dublin Catholic churches recently, in which he denounced several societies, cautioned the people against sending their children to schools in which religion is not made the basis of education, and deplored what he calls the persecution of the Church in Switzerland and Ger-many. He described the Pope as in want and poverty, and entreated the people for liberal contributions in aid of his necessities.

Dr. Eugene Schuyler, United States Consul at Constantinople, is in London supervising the publica-tion of his work on Turkiston. Mr. Conway in a late letter speaks of the work as follows: "It is a fortunat time for the appearance in England of a work which will reveal for the first time the truth on a subject which for this nation increases in mystery as it grows in impor-tance—the progress of Russia in the East. It is probable that Dr. Schuyler knows more on this subject than any man living outside the Imperial circle at St. Peters-burg." OTTAWA, April 24.-It is understood that

correspondence has been opened with a view to having the Emperor of Brazil visit Ottawa during the Summer. London, April 24 .- Count Lewenhaupt, the new Swedish Minister to Washington, and Countess Lewenhaupt sailed from Liverpool for New-York on

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Indiana Republicans are trying hard to make Congressman Landers run as the inflation candi-date for Governor of Indiana, but the chances are that he is too wise to show his weakness in that way.

Mr. Isaac H. Bailey has started on a long jeb. He has begun to retract his standers. He has writ-ten a letter to The Evening Post taking back entirely his story about Mr. Bryant and Mr. Nordhoff and an alleged article on the Tweed statue. The Post has the crucity to print it under the heading, "Mr. Bailey retracts one of his slanders."

The Hon. S. F. Cary of Ohio has been brought to the surface by an enterprising reporter long enough to remark that he is a Hendricks man, but is overwhelmed with the conviction that Uncle William Allen could carry Ohio and the West against the world. Its modesty alone prevented him from saying the ticket His modesty alone prevented ought to be Allen and Cary. Gov. Hayes has an occasional friend in the

South, it seems. The Jackson Pilot says: "Should it happen that Mississippi's choice for President, the Hon. O. P. Morton, cannot be nominated, we have assurance that a majority of the delegation will be found battling for Gov. Hayes, than whom no truer or better man can be found in the whole country." With a reckless disregard of consequences

The Cleveland Plain Dealer gives this old-fashioned pledge: "The Plain Dealer will support the nominee of the St. Louis Convention, be it Judge Thurman, ex-Gov. Allen, Thomas A. Hendricks, James A. Bayard, David lamuel J. Tilden, Gen. Hancock, or any Democrat that the Convention may put up against the Republican An enemy is after Judge Davis with a leaf

from history. It is recalled that he was nominated for the Presidency by the Labor party in 1872 at Columbus. Ill., and that the platform demanded inflation. Judge Davis is said to have formally accepted the nomination in a letter which ignored the inflation heresy. His ene-mies claim now that by his acceptance he indorsed the The editor of The Lynchburg Virginian says

he has been a Postmaster for four years and reader of THE TRIBUNE for over 30, and that in time he recall no single instance in which copies of THE TRIBUNE in his vicinity failed to reach their Vircinia readers. The misfortune of the South in those days was that the Democratic Admin istrations didn't always have such faithful postmasters. The Springfield Republican, which has given

Adams a rest and is now wild for Bristow, seems dis-posed to assume the part of public prosecutor in the case Blaine. It says Mr. F. B. Hayes, former President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, bought of Blaine at suspicious prices a large lot of Fort Smith and Little Rock bonds; calls attention to the fact that Mr. Hayes denied the story in a card over his own signature as soon as it was published, and thinks his sailing for Europe immediately afterward very sus-picious. "Flight," it exclaims, " is confession."

Ex-Gov. Noyes of Ohio says he and Ben Wade are the two most prominent men in the Hayes movement, and that they are both in real earnest. But he says, if it becomes evident that Hayes cannot be nom inated, the delegation won't sit around sucking their thumbs, but will, a majority of them, vote for Bristow Blaine has more strength, Mr. Noyes thinks, in the North West than any other candidate, but his failure to secure the solid New-England vote will defeat him. After the first few ballois Mr. Noyes expects to see the fight settled down to a tussle between Bristow and Conkling, with a possible result in favor of the "Great Unknown."

An irreverent American abroad writes this pungent résumé of the political situation, as seen through Republican eyes from the distance of half a hemisphere, which is sometimes called the distance of posterity : " thick the Schurz conference is very, very funny-much tunnier than the one in 1872, that at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, because the presence of Henry Lloyd gave a Hotel, because the presence of Henry Loyd gave a certain seriousness to that one. Have they sent for Mahlon Sands! If anybody wants a better pair of can-dulates than Tilden and Plaine, the two most prominent politicians of the two parties, he must wait till he gets to heaven—and finds an absolute monarchy. Better men than these are not given to republics."

An elaborate and friendly sketch of Secretary Bristow has been published by The Louisville Courier-Journal. It was written by a Republican, and is published for the purpose of showing that Mr. Bristow s so thoroughly a Republican in practice and principle that no consistent Democrat can support him for the Presidency. It shows that he was a Republican from the moment of his entry into public life; that while in the Kentucky Senate, during 1863-4-5, he was foremos in a small minority which sustained the General Govern ment in all of its war measures; that he boldly advo cated the abolition of slavery and the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment; that he advocated the equal education of white and black children, and that, in short, education of white and black children, and that, in short, he has always been a thoroughgoing Republicau, a fear-less, honest man. It is a record any man would be proud of, and if no consistent Democrat can vote for such a man, his consistency is a stumbling-block he cannot do better than kick out of his way.

The Washington correspondent of The Bos ton Herald has been canvassing the Massachusetts dele gation in Congress to find out their Presidential preferences. Senator Dawes is a Blaine man, because he thinks the ex-Speaker has more real elements of strength before the people than any other candidate named. Senator Boutwell is rather non-committal, but squints toward Blaine. Congressman G. F. Hoar thinks Blaine would make a brilliant and vigorous canvass, and that he would be an easier candidate to run than Mr. Bristow, unles the people get thoroughly roused for reform. Congress-man Pierce is agenly and strongly in favor of Bristow.

Congressman Seelys is for Bristow or Wheeler, and Congressman Frost is heartily for Wheeler. Gen. Banks b an independent voter, with Republican proclivities, and takes no stock in the politicians who are trying to lin themselves to the Presidency by the straps of their boots. Of the Democratic Congressmen, Mr. Thompson titude Gen. Hancock is the coming man, Mr. Tarbox is in faver of Tilden or Davis, and Mr. Chapin believes Davis will carry off the prize.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MM. Strakosch announce that in consequence of the serious illness of Mr. Tom Karl and Sig. Briggoot the performance of "Mignon" announced for Wednesday evening will not take place. The Belocca season may therefore be considered at an end. We cannot wonder at its early termination. The only question that perplete the public is why it ever was begun. The Strakosch brothers are experienced managers, and have had such various opportunities of feeling the public pulse that there is no excuse for their making grave blunders Mile. Titiens, singing without any support to speak of was able to fill the Academy of Music for a short series of nights, because we recognized in her one of the great of hights, occases we recognized in her one of he great artists of the age; but how could the Strakosch brothers imagine that we would accept for our nightly amuse-ment what we only tolerated for two or three evenings for the sake of Titiens 1 Even that noble singer could for the sake of Titlene. Determine the company after the novelty of her performance had worn off. She went away just in time. But Belocea is a star of a very different magnitude. The outrageous puffery with which she was announced deceived no one; it rather inspired the public with a mild sort of resentment, to be commanded to accept this pleasing young woman at the beginning of her career as the rival of Patti, the equal of Titiens and Nilsson. She has been received with little more than civil apathy. The world of New-York would not go to hear her even on the first night, and we believe it will steadily refuse to tolerate any longer these exasperating attempts to produce operas without a company. If it is mpossible to conduct a season here with some respect for art and some deference to the cultivation of a which knows a little more than Oshkosh and Murderer's Gulch, let us have the house closed.

Madame Manzoechi will give a concert this evening at Steinway Hall. Mme. Pappenheim, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. A. H. Pease, Mr. Charles Werner, and several other artists will assist her.

COUNT HAMLET JOANNES.

It is the privilege of great minds to reverse the established convictions of mankind. Last night, at the Academy of Music, the Count Joannes-favoring him self with a complimentary benefit, by way of securing consideration for the anniversary of the Birth of Shakespeare-turned his great mind loose upon "Hamlet." and totally reversed, so to speak, the engines of human thought as to this subject. Those who have deemed Hamlet a man for whom all things make misery, and who is a source of anguish to himself, are wrong. He was seen, last night, to be the perfect wellspring of bliss. Toodles never made people merrier than the Count Jeannes, as Hamlet, made about 300 persons, in the Academy on this occasion : and that immortalized 300 learned then, what they will never forget, that Hamlet is a comic character, and that the true way to play him is the unbeaten way of Jones. It was 8:30 when the Count came on, wearing black

cotton gloves and a little coronet, and began this instruc-

tive disclosure; and it was 11:35 when he wound up the

momentous process. By that time the studious observer had found out that Hamlet should be represented as a ricketty, lantern-jawed old person, ornamented with a big, dyed mustache, gifted with the smile of a rejoicing tom-cat, jerky as to gait, thin and acidulous as to vocal tones, as metallic aliko in temperament and manifestation as a japanned coal-scuttle, and much addicted to square-cut gesture and general prosinces. Such, at any rate, was the Hamlet of the Count Joannes; and surely so erudite a scholar and so gifted an artist could have done nothing that he did not in tend to do. It was a new ideal that the noble 300 saw, and they now know that Hamlet should have the shrug of Mantalini, the briskness of a French waiter, the snavity of a lecturer on biology, and the general effect of a traveling chiropodist. In mere incidentals, too, they know that he should be very differ ent from anything they ever saw before. He should often osculate his father's picture. He should be attended by a special Page, to whom he may deliver his corond, before he expresses the wish to " melt"-for coronets are costly, and must not be sent to the crucible. He be shaky in the right leg and stumpy he left. He must frequently draw his on the left. He must trail his sword at "carry little dagger. arms," and trot off, when he kills Polonius; and, having embellished the text of Shakespeare with a number of lines and phrases never before spoken, he must omit many important passages, because he cannot remember them, and botch by bad reading the most of those that he may happen to call to mind. And, finally, he must cut out whole scenes here and there from the tragedy, fight Lacries with dagger as well as rapier, and get through all of this with about the motion, and emotion, of an old barn door that creaks on its broken hinges in

expect to witness a precipitate adoption of the gigantie and obviously correct method of the Count Joannes Those similarly gifted beings, who, in the illustrious future, may follow out the plan thus indicated, will, doubtless, like the Count, be rewarded-and in the same way. They will conjure up just such surroundings, and be greeted with just such an uproar. They will have a bald-headed and maudible Polonius in spectacles, who will whisper his part, and look as if he had called in to collect the gas bill. They will have a Ghost who wears a tall and seems as if clothed in dirty cobwebs, and they will frighten him when they see him, just as the Count frightened his Claudius last night. Hair will grew upon the nose of their Rosenerantz-in green stockings cross-gartered with white - and their King will run away at the last moment, and have to be sent for to come back and be killed. And at last they will receive,-also as the Count did upon this occasion-a tribute of old carpet foot-stools in place of the tender nosegay of more rarified admiration. We congratulate them on the prospect, and cheerfully extend our congratulations learned and modest exemplar. He displayed himself

Reforms are slow in making their way, and we do not

the wind of a day in March.

his best, and more than ever endeared himself to the publie whom he edifies. At 11:45 the Count was speaking before the curtain and had begun to recite a sketch of the Life of Shakespeare, while the words of his Ques Mother still echoed in memory, "No more, sweet heaves, no more."

UNION SQUARE THEATER. "Ferréol" has served its purpose well, at

the Union Square, and it still draws the public, inspired interest, imparts pleasure, and incites discussion. It will be repeated until further notice. Miss Kate Claxbu's benefit is set down for next Friday. Rumor speaks of a new piece, named "Conscience," by Messrs. A. E. Las-caster and Julian Magnus, to be produced at this house; and mention is made of a translation of M. Barriere's "Cendrillen"-which, for aught we know, may be the same thing. The respectance of Miss Clara Morris at the Union Square Theater is spoken of as among the possibilities of the pear future. There is uncomme tality and activity in the management of this theater, and doubtless a change of some kind will be brilliantly effected by Mr. Shook and Mr. A. M. Palmer, as soon as "Ferréol" shall be found to have spent its force.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER. The final nights of "Pique" are announced at

this theater. The viece is understood to have exerted a most propitions influence over the fortunes of the house The 150th representation will be reached next Friday, and we learn that it will be commemorated by the lesse of satin play-bills. Mr. Sothern will, it is said, act at the Fifth Avenue Theater, later in the year. "Pique" was acted last week, by Mr. Daly's traveling company, at Pittsburgh, Penn. The main company at the finth Avenue Theater will travel with it this Summer.

PARK THEATER.

Mr. Rowe's bright personation of Waiffor Stray,-e rrying to acceptance and continued saccess his comedy of "Brass,"-may be found at Mr. Strart's Park Theater, where it has entered on the 11th week of its career. The 100th representation is not far off, and the run will be indefinitely prolonged. Mr. dewe, it is probable, will visit San Franc soo next Sommer; and next year will find "Brass" made known through all the theaters of the interior.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

"Humpty Dumpty," with Mr. Robert Frazer as the Clore, has met with popular favor at the Olympic, and will there maintain itself for some time. Mr. Duf states that the revival of the pantomime has cost \$16,000. The piece had 1,000 performances, in the days of For-It recurs in entirely new scenery, and with Mies. Ida Devere, Zella Baretta, and Adela Buimi as the chief dancers. It presents 18 scenes, one of which is a first patriotic tableau. Its incidental variety features are